THE CONFEDERATE UNION.

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BOUGHTON, NISBET, BARNES & MOORE
Publishers and Proprietors.
S. S. BOUGHTON, } Editors.
JOS. H. NISBET, }

The Confederate Union
Is published Weekly, in Milledgeville, Ga., at Two Dollars per annum, in advance.
Corner of Columbia and Wilkinson Sts., opposite Court House.

At $12 a year in advance.

ADVERTISING.

TRANSIENT—One Dollar per square of ten lines for the first insertion, and Seventy-five Cents for each subsequent insertion. Advertisements without specific directions will be published until forbid, and charged accordingly.

LEGAL ADVERTISING.

Sheriff's sales, per levy of one lot or less, $10 00
Mortgage of negroes, per square, 10 00
Tax Collector's Sales, per square, 10 00
Citations for Letters of Administration, Guardianship, 10 00
Letters of application for Letters dismissions, 10 00
Application for Leave to sell land and negroes, 10 00
Notice to Debtors and Creditors, 10 00
Sales of land or negroes, per square, 10 00
Sales of land or negroes, per square, 10 00
Estray Notices, 30 days, 4 00
Possessions of mortgage, per square, 4 00

ANNUAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

Sheriff Land and Negroes, by Administrator, Executor or Guardian, per square to be sold on the first Tuesday in the month, between the hours of ten in the forenoon and three in the afternoon of said day, at the usual place of sales in said county.

All property that may be given a public sale at the Court House door in this county.

Notice to the use of personal property sold by virtue of an execution or other process in favor of the use of the plaintiff.

Notice to the debtors and creditors of an estate must be published forty days.

All notices for the sale of property under the Ordinary's authority to sell Land or Negroes, must be published weekly for two months.

Citations for Letters of Administration, Guardianship, &c., to be published 30 days.

Citations for Letters of Dismission from Administration, from the date of the same, to be published three months.

Rules for foreclosure of mortgage must be published monthly for four months.

Publications will always be continued according to these rules, unless otherwise ordered.

Book and Job Work, of all kinds,
PROMPTLY AND NEATLY EXECUTED AT THE OFFICE.

☞ When a subscriber hands a town mark on his paper he will know that his subscription has expired, and that he is indebted to the publishers for all he writes for the paper continued.

☞ We do not send papers to any new subscribers. If they receive the paper they may know that we have ordered it.

☞ Subscribers may call themselves changed at any time they please, but they will be held to terms of the post office when their papers are changed.

GEORGIA, Twigg County.
WHEREAS, Thomas Bivins applies for letters of administration on the estate of Mrs. Mary Bivins late of said county, deceased.
These are to cite and admonish all interested to be and appear at my office within the time prescribed by law, and show cause, if any they can, why said letters of guardianship should not be granted to the applicant.
Given under my hand and official signature, this March 20th, 1865.
W. W. JORDAN, Ord'y.

GEORGIA, Twigg County.
WHEREAS, Lucy Ann Whitaker applies to me for letters of guardianship of the estate of Mary Ann Whitaker, minor child of Thomas Whitaker, deceased.
These are to cite and admonish all persons interested to be and appear at my office within the time prescribed by law, and show cause, if any they can, why said letters of guardianship should not be granted to the applicant.
Given under my hand and official signature, this March 20th, 1865.
W. W. JORDAN, Ord'y.

GEORGIA, Twigg County.
WHEREAS, Elizabeth Smith applies to me for letters of guardianship of the estate of Rebecca Bellingsworth Jr. dec'd

State Rights & Confederate States' Rights

THE CONFEDERATE UNION,

Currency Secured and Millisons owned.

POWER WE CONTEND NOT TO.

ROCKBRIDGE, BISBEE & CO., Sister Republics.

Tuesday Morning, May 2, 1865.

Mobile.

This city was evacuated on the 12th inst. A surface examination was made at Spanish Fort, but it was taken with a large part of its garrison. We had 3,000 or 3,500 men. Gen'l. Forrest has retired west of the Tombigbee river. The fall of Mobile leaves us no other port on the Gulf, or Atlantic Ocean.

Going, Going!

During the past week a large number of the personal effects of General Lee's family passed through this place. They have had a long and arduous campaign, and we make at Spanish Fort, but it was taken with a large part of its garrison. We had 3,000 or 3,500 men. Gen'l. Forrest has retired west of the Tombigbee river. The fall of Mobile leaves us no other port on the Gulf, or Atlantic Ocean.

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The Situation at Greensboro

General Wade Hampton still holds the city. We hear of a good deal of stealing going on much of which is attributed to our own people. The robbery was not authorized by officers who have spoken to us about it, and they are quiet and well behaved. They mingle with our own people on the streets, and talk freely together. The presence of Hampton's unpleasant one for our people, and we should think it would be a most discouraging one to every one. It would be a great relief to the citizens if the agreement arrived at between Generals Sherman and Johnston, should require General Wade Hampton to move a little distance from the city. We are sorry to learn that the Yankees soldiers are busily at work in the city, looking over everything property and everything else. We look for it. *Intelligencer* of the 27th.

Death of President Lincoln.

The account we publish today from the N. Y. Herald, leaves no doubt as to the death of Mr. Lincoln at the hands of a cowardly desperado, and by his own hand. The *Herald* is disposed to ask the Confederacy with this act, but the able editor and people of the *Intelligencer* had nothing were to do with it than the *Herald* did. It was doubtless the act of one individual who had suffered severely at the hands of Mr. Lincoln, and might have come from a citizen of the U. S. as well as a subject or citizen of the Confederate States.

Mr. Lincoln had no successor, was unpopular, and no doubt was embittered as to his recovery. We have no account of the death of Secretary Seward's son.

Provisions.

Will not our country people bring in something to eat? We are now *believing*. Many have a few small. Others have only corn—some even that not.

Gen. Cook

We learn from persons of soldiers of the 4th Ga. Regt. that Gen. Phil. Cook's son was not adopted too.

A general Failure.

For a week past the Augusta Dispatch almost every day. Since March till we have been literally served with the Augusta newspaper as often as the outside world. These have failed to arrive, and we do assure our readers a less level to us than communication with other and distant places is concerned. The failure of the Mail and the no satisfaction put upon us by the general train between Macon, Atlanta and Augusta, reduced us to the task for making a newspaper to our own events in our immediate vicinity. Having no light, correspondence, or other auxiliaries to report to but our own, today a special, and now of a piece, we must ing the indulgence of our readers for this week, hoping something will turn up in a few days, that will enable us to the intensely interesting condition of affairs around us promptly. If we can't have it or to believed, before the news of to-day. May shall either in the fury day of June, peace will come over the land, and this event also be over.

With the upmost desire that some honorable settlement may grow out of the negotiations now pending, we make the last of the tender, until next time.

Rumors.

The "reliable gentleman" had a harvest of the past week. The fairies of the south, and the advance of Sherman's communication, gave rumor an opportunity to "spread" himself and verily he did his work well. He led a grand march at the heads of the Mississippi, between the Potomac and Spanish rivers, to see who, and the United States, on the other. Many persons thought "reliable" had wounded and killed his hat at each "fall" and he assisted in the long line. "Definite" led the Confederacy resignedly, and Lee's army of Northern Virginia, and Johnston and his valiant host on the stage, and was heard no more.

Not Johnston's followed one had slipped to report to the brave Mississippi department and that Jeff Davis intended to go across the river, and fight it out to the last ave. Next ever, that Mr. Davis had left Abbeville for Greensboro, N. C. at which he heard there would be an immediate pause within thirty days. Last week Gen. Lee and Gen. Wayne had united Gen. Wilson to send Rebelsdorff and Sheridan himself as to the utter uselessness of coming here with the expectation of getting any plunder. These and a dozen other stories have been circulated around for a few days; but now of which there was much truth in it, as there is in the report that the Spectator "dozen hens" took a flight last fool-girl into Shultz' Bakery and filled her apron with goodies.

Where are we?

Up to the ground-hoeing, Saturday evening, is not unable to say who we are, and where we are. We have come nearly every week, to the office of the Press to at least, but whether we are to-day or a dozen, not yet ascertained. We are not able to give a satisfactory account of ourselves to few very up to-date as Monday.

Rats in Bowen.

A correspondent who went in the United States steamer Niagara, to attempt with the Japanese embassy, writes as follows at hotel Rio de Janeiro, Island of Java.

Next, about Batavia, and the hotel at which I am stopping. How many in New York believe that we are descendants of the gibbet, tract thousand miles nearer to this, than to Europe with the Ocean and ungodliness of New York hotels are to be found! How such is the fact.

Everything we see here is entirely different from what I have seen or imagined before. I had to look for objects of interest to begin. In all the imaginary wild-ness of anticipation, I had not dreamed of anything to come up to be compare with Batavia. Before I had been twenty minutes to it in the Rue Indies, or, in fact, in any part of the world, in Calcutta, and that by many is not considered equal to Batavia.

The hotel at which I am stopping is the Hotel des Indes, situated in the new or upper town, some half dozen miles from the water. This is fair specimen of the native oriental villages built a mile of each other, with about a hundred and fifty acres. The whole ground, like the rest of the city, is one continuous forest of trees and canals. The trees remind one very much of those in the Black Forests.

Houses are placed two or three hundred feet back from the street. In front the yard is filled with flowers, shrubbery, with birds, and every variety of plants and flowers. Each house is surrounded by a wall, as to front, on which, mornings and evenings, are assembled beautiful groups of children. The houses are white with the shrubbery. They are of two stories, with good, large, beautiful pictures and steel engravings, with elegant furniture, and rich rocking chairs, lounges, &c. These articles are quite plenty in Batavia, and of the nicest description.

One can ride for miles on roads as smooth as a floor, and see nothing either on foot or in vehicles.

At night, the city is one blaze of light from lamp-posts, and the streets. The largest avenue with Malays, Japanese and Chinamen, but no negroes. They are very civil and seem to be a quiet and generally honest. Rooms are left open, and articles of value are not known to be missed being stolen. There are no beggars to be met with in the streets.

The hotel at which I am stopping—the Hotel des Indes—is one of the best in the immense proxies in front—is connected on each side by wings, with large open parts, three or four hundred feet long—a large, open, airy corridor, with rooms back to make two to three, and even half a dozen apartments, and is one of the best hotels in the United States. In front and back are large, open, airy corridors, with tables and out-houses for cooking and furnishing meals to guests. Next, telegraphs from twenty to twenty-five miles, and two posts, and but few centres.

The hotels are conducted on the same style as at the first class hotels in New York.

The ladies of living are quite different from those in the United States. Each has her own room; at night, some, with light to sleep, and Widow, and Widow, and Widow, and Augusta proceed through our city on Sunday evening.

Montgomery and Columbus.

We learn that the enemy remained but a few hours in those cities. They simply destroyed the cotton in the former place, and the wagon to carry the depot. The Union Mr. Bagbird at the Columbus *Enquirer*, that the *Townsend* has been a citizen of Columbus for a long time, and was sent between. We also learn from other sources that the entire Factories in Columbus were burned—a fact we regret to hear. The Factories, we learn, were not injured. Also a naval private work about.

Salem.

Salem is a village two miles south of Bowen, and about a mile from the Bowen road. It contains our citizens, a short time ago, which aside some few private houses, and the Salem Church. Some years it was a large and beautiful village, but the most of its houses have been burned. We have no further information of the movements of the enemy than that of Col. Charles daughter, who was in Salem on Sunday last. The enemy had left Salem on Saturday, and were moving in the direction of Bowen. Col. Charles thought that the enemy would not go to Bowen, but would go to Jonesboro, and thence to Macon. We hope that the enemy will not go to Bowen, as the people by giving them something to fill their pockets, or what is better, starvation.

H. S. Davis.

This individual, after wandering in Europe a short while, at once returned to this country, and where he could be free from taxation, has recently been in Augusta. He is reported to have said that there is the revenge of a ravenous dog." This induces us to take a look at Mr. Davis's history. He was a real condition, and that he is not spoken in the highest terms of by those who know him. Another rebel shirt would fully fall on his wing.

[CONTINUED.]

Major Delano.

Never since the days of the Apostle Paul has a task been undertaken with more zeal by a single fanatic, but what the authors have been merciful enough to spare the feelings of the unfortunate Major Delano, who is represented as a man of no moral courage. The author says, that the Major, in the presence of the enemy, the great Federal, and the Confederate forces, displayed the utmost fear for the battle. For his experience in World's Fair, and in the Federal Congress. And now here stands the Major, in the Federal Congress. And now here stands the Major, in the Federal Congress. And now here stands the Major,